SUMMARY REPORT OF THE 14th ED EXPERT GROUP MEETING

The 14th meeting of the Endocrine Disruptor Expert Group (ED EG) was hosted by ECHA on 4-5 June 2019.

The meeting was attended by 66 participants representing 19 Member States and EEA countries (AT, BE, CZ, DE, DK, EL, ES, FI, FR, IE, IT, LT, NL, NO, PL, RO, SK, SI, UK), Switzerland, EFSA, European Commission and 4 accredited stakeholder organisations (Chem Trust Europe, Heal, ECETOC, CEFIC). The number of attendees also includes supporting experts invited by ED EG members.

Overall, the group discussed ten substances in closed (2 substances) and open (8 substances) sessions. Eight of them are biocidal active substances and two REACH substances, of which one (TOTM) is under REACH substance evaluation (SEv) and the other one (Omnirad 907) will potentially be proposed as SVHC (see the table below). In general, the substance discussions focused on the interpretation of available data and identification of potential needs for the generation of further information. A reoccurring topic in the discussions was whether the ED Guidance should always be strictly followed as regards to requesting for additional testing, and if not, how the deviations should be justified.

As regards the substance cyanamide, there was broad agreement by the experts from Member States that the information available is sufficient to identify the substance as endocrine disruptor with regard to human health.

For the majority of the biocidal active substances and the REACH SEv substance, the data provided was considered insufficient to conclude, and the advice from the ED EG as a next step was either to further refine the ED assessment or to request additional information/testing by the applicant/registrant.

The European Commission gave an update on their ED related activities. These included (i) revision of information requirements under BPR, (ii) assessment of EDs under Cosmetics Regulation and (iii) communication on EDs by the Commission. The last item includes a fitness-check taking a cross-cutting look on how endocrine disrupters are addressed under different pieces of legislation.

Triggered by a case study in the ED Guidance workshop for authorities held in February 2019, Austria gave a presentation on liver mediated thyroid effects. In the discussion that followed the group debated whether the effects seen on the thyroid should be considered as secondary to effects on the liver or rather as primary ED effects. It was agreed that this issue would merit further consideration and should be revisited in the next ED Guidance training.

ECHA presented a follow up report on the discussion that had taken place in ED EG 11 concerning MSC request for advice to the EDEG on the use of fish sexual development test (FSDT, OECD TG 234) in the dossier evaluation process. ECHA's policy on this matter has not changed, and MSC will be informed about the comments by the ED EG when the next relevant case is flagged for MSC discussion.

Tentative dates for the next ED EG meetings are October 1-3 and December 3-5. The deadline to confirm substances for discussion at the meeting in October is July 31.

Substances discussed at the 14th ED EG meeting

EC number	Substance Name	Outcome of the discussion	Submitted by	Remarks
222-020-0	Tris(2-ethylhexyl) benzene-1,2,4-tricarboxylate (TOTM)	Testing needed	Austria	CoRAP 2012
407-980-2	3-phenoxybenzyl-2-(4-ethoxyphenyl)-2-methylpropyl ether (Etofenprox)	Testing needed	Austria	Biocidal active substance
400-600-6	2-methyl-1-(4-methylthiophenyl)-2-morpholinopropan-1-one (Omnirad 907)	Refine assessment	Austria	
231-195-2	Sulphur dioxide	Refine assessment	Germany	Biocidal active substance
200-579-1	Formic acid	Diverging views: Testing needed / Not ED	Belgium	Biocidal active substance
206-992-3	Cyanamide	ED	Germany	Biocidal active substance
289-699-3	Chrysanthemum cinerariaefolium extract from open and mature flowers of Tanacetum cinerariifolium obtained with supercritical carbondioxide and Chrysanthemum cinerariaefolium, extract from open and mature flowers of Tanacetum cinerariifolium obtained with hydrocarbon solvents	Refine assessment	Spain	Biocidal active substances
613-953-8	K-HDO	Testing needed	Austria	Biocidal active substance
233-069-2	Ozone	Refine assessment	Germany	Biocidal active substance